

THE HERALD.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

FRIDAY, March 15, 1889.

THE DAILY HERALD is published every morning, except on Sundays, at the Herald Building, corner West Temple and First South streets, Salt Lake City, by THE HERALD COMPANY. Subscription price, in advance, \$10.00 per annum, post paid.

THE SUNDAY HERALD is published every Sunday morning, except on the first of January, at the Herald Building, corner West Temple and First South streets, Salt Lake City, by THE HERALD COMPANY. Subscription price, in advance, \$2.50 per annum, post paid.

STUBBORNNESS will confer a favor by forwarding information to this office when their papers are not promptly received. This will add to the pleasure of the publisher.

ALL communications should be addressed to THE HERALD, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Entered at the Postoffice at Salt Lake City, Utah, for transmission through the mails as second class matter.

THE BEST MEN IN OFFICE.

A special Herald-Examiner dispatch, yesterday, represented that Senator EVARTS, of New York state, had stood aloof from the scramble now being made in Washington for office, allowing his associate in the senate, Mr. HISCOP, to look after the interests of New York in the matter of securing the Empire state did not fail to secure her quota of the offices at the disposal of the president and his cabinet. When the Union League club learned of the course of Senator EVARTS, they reminded him at once that they had contributed liberally of their time and means to secure his election, and that he owed it to them and to the city of New York to interest himself in seeing that none but the best men were placed in charge of the custom house, the postoffice and other prominent public positions in that city and Brooklyn. This aroused Senator EVARTS, and he is now astonishing everybody with his earnestness in the selection of candidates for the southern portion of the state. It is seldom that a United States senator has to be reminded of his duty in the particular matter of securing offices from the government for his state. As a rule they are energetic enough in affairs of that kind, and we refer to it here as an anomaly. The Union League club, too, are perfectly right in the steps taken, and especially wherein they urge that "none but the best men be placed in charge of the custom house and postoffice." Provided, always, of course, they mean by the "best men," the men best qualified for the transaction of the business placed under their control; the most honest and trustworthy men in every respect, and not merely the best partisans, who will use the offices to which they are appointed as machines to assist in keeping their party in power. "Good government is the government of good and wise men," says a great authority; and only let such be appointed or elected to office and there is small probability of the prosperity of the country being materially impaired whichever of the great parties may have control. With good men in office even very poor systems of government are rendered tolerable, not even omitting despotic forms of government; while the worst and best are but despotic, and despotisms of the very worst character when under the control of bad men. Hence, to have good men—the "best men"—in office is of paramount importance. When any political party will not observe this fact which the prosperity of the body politic depends, it is not deserving the confidence of the people.

Let it be thought, however, that we would favor despotic forms of government even under the administration of the very best men. The experience of the human race has demonstrated that liberty is best preserved by free institutions; and the attachment of the people to them is the measure of the security of their freedom. Wherever benevolent have arisen in despotic governments—due as they must be to the virtues of the despot—they are always temporary. With Guizot we say: "If despotism displays a merit it is an exceptional one; if a virtue, it is created by circumstances; and once this better hour has passed away, all the vices of its nature break forth with redoubled violence, and weigh down society in every direction." Let democracy live forever, but in order that it may live in fact, as well as in theory; in reality, as well as in form, let aristocracy go hand in hand with it. That word aristocracy is marked as obsolete in our law dictionaries, but since it means "the body of good men," in power, or government by excellent men," it ought never to become obsolete; its natural place in America's vocabulary is by the side of democracy, and if we would preserve the virtue, strength and clearness of the latter, as a form of government, they must forever stand together.

LET SEWING-MACHINE agents be comforted; there is hope for them. Nine years ago it is said that A. M. CANNON, of Washington, was peddling sewing machines in Portland, Oregon, and now he is a millionaire. This is how he did it: seven years ago he moved with his family to Spokane Falls, Washington, then a mere settlement, making the trip of 500 miles in his wagon. The little money he had was invested in land. A year later he was a banker, and to-day his wealth is estimated at between four and six millions.

THE TOTAL exports by the United States of petroleum and its various products for the year ending December 31, 1888, were 646,725,075 gallons, valued at \$15,969,000, as against 581,021,629 gallons and \$15,231,988 for the previous year.

QUIET AT SAMOA.

The news from Samoa via Auckland, this morning, is welcome to the people of the United States. The Americans are not averse to fighting when there is proper occasion for it. If the necessity existed, no people on earth would shoulder their arms and go forth to shoot and be shot more cheerfully than the Americans. And yet their good sense and intelligence lead them to avoid war whenever it can be done with honor and without loss of self respect. Nobody in this country dreams a war with Germany, and still, everybody hopes the trouble which has arisen may be adjusted without a resort to arms and without bloodshed.

For days the public has been greatly excited over the rumor that the German corvette Olga and the United States war ship Nipsic had been in hostile collision, and that the latter had been sunk. The rumor was generally discredited by officials and intelligent men, but everybody entertained a lurking apprehension that the story might be true. All could understand that in the light of late German conduct and assumption at the islands, the rumor was not based upon an improbability. The cablegram in this issue of THE HERALD puts the matter at rest. Instead of there having been an armed engagement, the Germans have given up their aggressive policy, withdrawn their proclamation of martial law, abandoned their claim to the right to search incoming vessels for contraband of war, and are behaving themselves as civilized, intelligent people, having regard for the proprieties and respect for the rights of others. There is peace at Apia

and tranquility prevails throughout the island, though the armies of the rival chiefs are still maintained, TAMASESE, the usurper who is the pet and tool of the Germans, having 700 men under arms, and MATAPALA, the rightful monarch, having a force of 6,000 strong. The American and German men-of-war remain in the harbor ready for any emergency. It is not likely these vessels will have anything to do, as it seems that as soon as His Majesty learned that his high-handed course would not be submitted to, he concluded to be wise and recognize the fact that others had rights which it would be well for him to respect.

GENERAL LONGSTREET, it is said, is to be register of the treasury, succeeding General ROBERTSON, who has been placed on the retired list of the army. Nobody is going to complain, because LONGSTREET is, doubtless, as loyal and patriotic as anybody; but what a howl would have gone forth if, during Cleveland's administration, a brave union general had been removed to give place to a "troble brigadier!" There was no braver officer in the union army than "Old Ross" and LONGSTREET would not like to admit that the confederate army had a more courageous or earnest commander than he.

THE AUSTRALIAN PLAN.

The Australian plan of voting has been adopted in Louisville, Kentucky, and the recent election was held under it. The system was somewhat fully described in THE HERALD. That it will work well in this country was satisfactorily demonstrated at the Louisville election. The Courier-Journal is enthusiastic in its praise. The fear has been expressed that the plan was too complicated and cumbersome, and that it would fall when tried in America. This fear seems to have been groundless. There was but one ticket, or voting paper, and this contained the names of all the candidates, together with the party politics of each. The paper was printed at the public expense, and there was an agent or custodian who delivered the ticket to each voter who presented himself. There was no ticket-peddler nuisance to annoy and solicit the voter. There was not delay, the voter receiving his paper promptly, and retiring to his stall, marked the names of the persons he desired elected, gave the paper to the judges and retired. There was no hitch in the business, there was little noise, and the voting was as rapid as under the old system where everything was hasty-hurry, and the citizen, when he escaped from the polls didn't know whether he stood on his head or feet and wasn't quite certain that he had voted the ticket he intended to support. It is also worthy of note that not a single vote was thrown out by reason of the failure of the citizen to understand the new law, or what was required of him. As a matter of course the expense was less than under the old plan.

The success attained in Louisville may encourage the adoption of the Australian system in other places, for the system seems to be the best yet adopted for giving a secret ballot and for preventing fraud and intimidation at the polls.

THE New York Evening Post takes advantage of the unseemly proceedings at the adjournment of the Kansas legislature on the 4th instant, to cleverly turn a point against the high tariffites. It will be remembered that while the inauguration proceedings were going on, the members of the legislature referred to were singing, "Praise God from whom all blessings flow." The house then adopted a resolution, "that we congratulate the nation upon the inauguration at this moment of a Republican administration, and a consequent era of prosperity and good government." The Post mentions the circumstances, and then calls attention to the facts that, on Tuesday, the day following the inauguration, "occurred the failure of the Reading Iron Works, with liabilities of nearly \$2,000,000, throwing 2,000 men out of employment. On Wednesday came the failure of the Excelsior pottery at Trenton, N. J., employing 300 hands. On Thursday the Keystone rolling mill of Reading, and the rolling mills at Naam and Gibraltar, Pa., shut down, throwing altogether over six hundred men out of employment. On Friday the Findlay (Ohio) Iron and Steel company, with the principal rolling mill in that manufacturing center, made an assignment, with liabilities of over \$100,000."

VOTE-BUYING.

The Maine house of representatives has undertaken to deal with the matter of corruption at elections, and has passed a bill which provides that a man who sells his vote shall be fined not to exceed \$100, shall be imprisoned not more than one year and be disfranchised for ten years. This seems very courageous and heroic, and conveys the impression that the law-makers are in earnest. Perhaps they are, but it may be doubted that their statute will amount to anything.

WE hear a great deal about vote-buying, and comparatively few close elections occur where the losing side does not charge its defeat to the purchase of votes by the victorious party. These accusations are made openly and unashamedly, and the prices paid for votes are frequently stated definitely. The allegations are believed, people never stopping to think that if one knows enough to charge that there has been selling of votes he knows enough to lay a criminal accusation. All the states, we believe, have laws for punishing vote-selling, and notwithstanding the frequent charges on the stump and through the press, how many men can say that they know of prosecutions for violations of the law?

The fact is, the purchase of votes is one of the least of the evils connected with our elections. Very few men are so depraved that they will sell their ballots for the trifling sum which candidates or parties can afford to pay, and among the men who buy are few if any, so stupid as not to successfully cover their tracks and make their conviction impossible. Laws which will protect the individual and leave him free to vote as he pleases are what are needed, quite as much as statutes which provide fines and imprisonment for those who sell their ballots. The mill-owner, or employer of any kind, who marches his hundred or thousand men to the polls and sees that they vote the ticket he has placed in their hands, under threat of discharge, is the one who should be gone after by the laws, for he is the one who reverses the popular will and makes our elections result contrary to the real wishes of the voters. Where one man sells his vote, a hundred are coerced into voting against their convictions. It is rare indeed, if it ever occurs, that bribery or such expenditure of money as could be prevented by law, carries an election, but many state and national elections are turned by employers, who compel their men to vote according to the politics of the former.

It may be safely wagered that if the Maine bill shall become law the convictions under it will not number five a year, while there will be just as much crookedness and corruption in the Maine elections as ever.

It is stated that the jubilee gifts of Queen Victoria, with very few exceptions, will be bequeathed to the English nation. The

London correspondent of the Liverpool Post says, "The treasures, running over a thousand articles, have been collected at Windsor, and upon her majesty's death, will be transferred to a public institution—probably the South Kensington museum—to be open for all time to gratuitous inspection."

ARIZONA NOW.

Arizona comes next among the territories to receive the attention of the President. HARRISON having, Thursday, named a new governor for our neighboring colony, LEWIS WALFELY, of Tucson, is the fortunate man. We know nothing concerning the gentleman, except that he has not figured prominently in the politics of the territory, and that is in his favor. There were numerous applicants for the place, and it is gratifying to know that some of them were left, for they were men who would have disgraced the office. The defeat of GEORGE CHAMBER, of the Republican committee, is peculiarly agreeable. Arizona has been favored in the matter of a governor under CLEVELAND, ZIEGLER being not only an honest man but a capable and efficient official. Under his administration the territory has progressed as never before, and is now fairly on the road to statehood. A good many republicans, as well as all the democrats, will regret his removal, for honest, intelligent men in the federal offices of our sister colony have not been as numerous as citizens could desire. For years, corruption was the rule and honesty the exception; it seemed as if rotteness existed everywhere, even the legislature being afflicted. It was because of the recklessness and extravagance in Arizona which had been sanctioned and encouraged by the government officials, that Congress took the matter in hand and put restrictions upon all the territories, taking away rights which had before existed. Governor ZIEGLER did his utmost to inaugurate reform, and succeeded so well that we have heard of no official scandal in Arizona for two or three years. It is a good record which Governor WALFELY will succeed, and this should make him careful in his administration lest unpleasant comparisons be drawn.

The Teacher

Who advised her pupils to strengthen their minds by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, appreciated the truth that bodily health is essential to mental vigor. For persons of delicate and feeble constitution, whether young or old, this medicine is remarkably beneficial. Be sure you get Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

"Every spring and fall I take a number of bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and am greatly benefited."—Mrs. James H. Eastman, Stoneham, Mass.

"I have taken Ayer's Sarsaparilla with great benefit to my general health."—Miss Thirza L. Cramer, Palmyra, Md.

"My daughter, twelve years of age, has suffered for the past year from

General Debility.

A few weeks since, we began to give her Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Her health has greatly improved."—Mrs. Harriet H. Battles, South Chelmsford, Mass.

"About a year ago I began using Ayer's Sarsaparilla as a remedy for debility and neuralgia resulting from malarial exposure in the army. I was in a very bad condition, but six bottles of the Sarsaparilla, with occasional use of Ayer's Pills, have greatly improved my health. I am now able to work, and feel that I cannot say too much for this excellent remedy."—P. A. Finkle, South Molunness, Me.

"My daughter, sixteen years old, is using Ayer's Sarsaparilla with good effect."—Rev. S. J. Graham, United Brethren Church, Buckhannon, W. Va.

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Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

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Home Evidence

No other preparation has won success at home equal to Hood's Sarsaparilla. In Lowell, Mass., where it is made, it is now, as it has been for years, the leading medicine for purifying the blood, and toning and strengthening the system. This "good name at home" is "lower of strength abroad."

It would require a volume to print all Lowell people have said in favor of Hood's Sarsaparilla. Mr. Albert Estes, living at 23 East Pine Street, Lowell, for 15 years employed as boss carpenter by J. W. Bennett, president of the Erie Telephone Company, had a large running sore come on his leg, which troubled him a year, when he began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. The sore soon grew less in size, and in a short time disappeared.

Jos. Murphy, 214 Central Street, Lowell, had swellings and lumps on his face and neck, which Hood's Sarsaparilla completely cured.

Mrs. C. W. Marriott, wife of the First Assistant Fire Engineer of Lowell, says that for 16 years she was troubled with stomach disorder and sick headache, which nothing relieved. The attacks came on every fortnight, when she was obliged to take her bed, and was unable to endure any noise. She took Hood's Sarsaparilla, and after a time the attacks ceased entirely.

Many more might be given had we room. On the recommendation of people of Lowell, who know us, we ask you to try

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists, \$1.50 for \$5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

Decorate Your Homes!

By Purchasing Fancy Goods at the

KENSINGTON ART STORE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

Cheaper than Ever.

The Most Complete and Beautiful Line of ZEPHYR YARNS, CHENILLE, SILKS, EMBROIDERY MATERIALS,

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Lots Adjacent to Business.

We will cheerfully answer correspondence in relation to Salt Lake City and Utah. We believe that a better time will never come to invest in Salt Lake.

If you will look at the map of the Western States, you will find that the railroads that have extended their lines into Colorado are destined to build to Salt Lake City. This means a genuine "BOOM" for our city in the near future.

Call on or write to

Westerfield & Lynch,

REAL ESTATE AGENTS.

Office No. 302 Main Street, near the Walker House.

NOTICE.

To the stockholders of THE HERALD COMPANY: There will be a meeting of the stockholders of THE HERALD COMPANY at the office of the company, HERALD BUILDING, Salt Lake City, Saturday, March 30, 1889, at 11 o'clock a.m., for the election of officers for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

J. G. WHITNEY, Secretary.

NOTICE.

Z. C. M. L. SALT LAKE CITY, March 4th, 1889.

The Stock Transfer Books of this institution will be closed on March 15th, and reopened on April 1st, next.

THOS. G. WEBBER, Sec'y and Treas.

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—PERMANENTLY—

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No Detention from Business.

We refer to 400 Patients in Denver, Colorado, and Utah.

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Rising Sun Stove Polish.

BEAUTY OF POLISH. SAVING LABOR. CLEANLINESS. DURABILITY & CHEAPNESS. UNEQUALLED. NO ODOR WHEN HEATED.

Do not take any chances of being poisoned or burned to death by using Stove Polish, paints, and enamels in bottles. The "Rising Sun Stove Polish" is safe, odorless, brilliant, the cheapest and best stove polish made, and the consumer pays for no expensive tin of glass with every purchase.

SAM LEVY,

Manufacturer of the Celebrated Brand Cigars.

"THE FAMOUS"

And Other Brands. Factory and Salesroom.

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JUST RECEIVED

A FINE LINE OF

Fall & Winter Suitings,

WHICH I WILL MAKE IN THE

Latest Styles at Low Prices.

H. F. CLARK,

22 E. FIRST SOUTH STREET.

Fine Stallions

STEWART WILKES.

By Embassador. 1st dam, the Wylie Mare, by Hialeah Chief.

Embassador, 2nd, by Geo. Wilkes 2:21, 1st dam Lady Carr, by American Clay.

Hialeah Chief, by Scott's Hialeah. 1st dam Lady, by sire of Smuggler's dam; Scott's Hialeah, Hanly's Hialeah.

Geo. Wilkes, by Rydyk's Hambletonian. 1st dam, Dolly Spanner, by Henry Clay.

Rydyk's Hambletonian, by Abdallah.

Abdallah, by Manbrino.

Manbrino, by Imp. Messenger.

Henry Clay, by Andrew Jackson.

Andrew Jackson, by Young Bashaw.

Young Bashaw, by Grand Rasher.

Pedigree is not traced further here for the simple reason that our stud book contains pedigrees of both families.

It will thus be seen that Stewart Wilkes is royally bred.

His sire, Embassador, is standard through his own performance.

Through his dam he is directly descended from Scott's Hialeah, who has more than a score of get in the 2:30 trotting and pacing list.

Geo. Wilkes, sire of Embassador, is unsurpassed, both as a trotter and sire of trotters. Wilkes won upwards of \$20,000 in purses alone and defeated all the game horses of his day, among them Ethan Allen, Laurel, Gen. Butler, Fearnaught, Lucy, American Girl, the wonderful Lady Thorne, and many others, and that, too, in all manner of hitch, to harness, to wagon and double team.

There are but few stallions, living or dead, that can boast of more gets in the 2:30 list than Geo. Wilkes.

Embassador has established the fact that he is in all respects the equal of his great sire. As a four-year-old he trotted ten heats over the Columbus track, winning a hotly contested race in a field of horses all older than himself—winning 7, and 10 heats, showing that he was level-headed and game to the core.

Stewart Wilkes has not only all the blood lines of a trotter, but, beside being stoutly bred, is of a speedy conformation, with plenty of bone, and of a growing turn. He is fully 16 hands high, and weighs 1,100 pounds.

When coupled with makes of equal breeding, the combination and size will no doubt get produce that will be a credit to his distinguished family of trotters and pacers.

MONARCHIST

(No. 618).

Sired by Almonarch (2:24); record (2:24); Almonarch (2:24), by Almont (2:24), sire of Westmont (2:24), Piedmont (2:24), Fanny Weathermoon (2:24), and thirty others in the (2:30) list.

1st dam—by Royal Tippec, son of Field's Royal George (2:24), by old Royal George (2:24), by old St. Lawrence.

2nd dam—by Hubner.

3rd dam—by Messenger.

Monarchist is a beautiful chestnut, foaled June 8, 1882; stands 16 hands high, weight 1,125 lbs., one white ankle behind, and small star.

Monarchist is a full brother to Sarah B. (record 2:20), and Star Monarch (record 2:18), Star Monarch last season in the stud of fifty-eight mares trotted a full mile in 2:22, trial in 2:19, and Sarah B. has shown her ability to beat 2:23. She was one of the star campaigners of 1887, having won five heavily contested races in the grand circuit.

This young stallion is what all breeders are looking for—a stallion sired by a performer himself (Almonarch), with a record of 2:24, trial 2:19, and out of a mare that has two in the 2:30 list.

This young stallion has never been handled for speed, never was hitched but once to sulky, and three trotted a full mile in 2:42, last half in 1:20. He has plenty of bone and substance, style and finish, and disposition in harness and stable.</